

BRADOV, D. YU.

ny

849. On methods of increasing the efficiency of cutting-wires.—D. YU. BRODOV (*Glass & Ceramics*, Moscow, 10, No. 10, 16, 1953). The tension of cutting-wires depends on the amount of resistance and the area of cross-section. The resistance of the wire, to a first approximation, varies linearly with its diameter, whereas its area varies as the square of the diameter; therefore by increasing the diameter, the tension is lessened. The use of an elastic reinforcer in the expansion mechanism is recommended and illustrated. (1 fig.)

BroDOV, D. Yu.

AID P - 2397

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 11/15

Author : Brodov, D. Yu., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : ~~USSR/Engineering~~  
A reverse valve with automatic emergency control for feeding pumps

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 7, 51-53, J1 1955

Abstract : A new design of high-pressure feeding pumps equipped with a reverse valve with automatic emergency control is described in detail. The valve was perfected by the author and I. A. Gutkin. A schematic diagram showing the improved pump is attached and a detailed description of its operation is given. One diagram.

Institution: "Soyuz Teplokontrol'" Trust

Submitted : No date

~~ПРОДОВ.~~ D. Yu.

Mechanism avoiding the sticking of materials in hoppers. TSement  
24 no.1:26-27 Ja-Fe '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. "Promstroyavtomatika."  
(Cement industries--Equipment and supplies)

AMELIN, B.A.; BRODOV, G.S.

Recent developments in mechanization and automatic control abroad.  
Razved. i okh. nedr 27 no.9:58-60 S '61. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

SBITNEV, V.S.; MITROPANOV, A.V.; ~~BRODOV, G.S.~~

Radio line in a drilling hole. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos.  
nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.6:19-21 Je '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

14(9)

SOV/95-59-6-9/12

AUTHORS: Pereshivkin, A.K. and Brodov, I.D., Engineers (Lyubertsy-Kuybyshev)

TITLE: Construction of Reservoirs, Oil Trap and Pumping Station From Prefabricated Reinforced Concrete.

PERIODICAL: Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, 1959, Nr 6, pp 24 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Engineer M.B. Musostov of SMU-10 of the Trust Vostokspetsneftestroy built several reservoirs of 300 cu m capacity, in accordance with standard designs, with the difference that in the place of monolithic walls he employed prefabricated reinforced concrete panels made on the site in a special form maintaining for each panel the circular form of the reservoir composed of 17 panels, 3.5 x 2.0 x 0.15 m thick, each weighing 2.5 tons. These panels were put in place on the concrete base plate with the aid of pipe laying machine TL-4. The article describes the form and method of making the panels, the way these were assembled, secured in place and reinforced on the outside by prestressed metal strips, covered with gunite. The oil trap installed on the Syzranskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (Syzran' Oil Refinery) which has a rectangular shape 29.45 x 21.25 m with walls 3.35 m high was also made

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SOV/95-59-6-9/12

Construction of Reservoirs, Oil Trap and Pumping Station From Prefabricated Reinforced Concrete

from panels prefabricated on the site. The SMU-10 makes frequent use of prefabricated concrete parts. In the case of a pumping station the dome-shaped cover was prefabricated on the ground, using sand to form the interior dome shape of the cover, which was 6.5 m in diameter, 1.3 m high in the center and weighing 11.5 tons. It was put in place by two TL-3 pipe laying machines.

There are: 3 photos, 6 diagrams and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

ROSTOVTSSEV, N.; DOBRYNIN, P.; TIKHOMIROV, V.; LOGACHEV, A.; SHAKUN, V.;  
GRUDEV, D.; KUDRYAVTSEV, P.; MALEYEV, M.; SOKOV, N.; KORNIKOV, V.;  
TOLOKONNIKOV, A.; PUSTOVALOV, A.; RED'KIN, A.; BLOMEVIST, M.;  
PETROV, N.; SHUBSKIY, I.; SEMENOV, S.; POPOV, G.; BRODOV, K.;  
KORENEV, P.

Professor M.N. Iakovlev; obituary. Zhivotnovodstvo 19 no.12:90  
D '57.

(MIRA 10:12)

(Iakovlev, Mitrofan Nikolaevich, 1878-1957)



GAL'PERIN, Ye.A.; BRODOV, L.Ye.

Use of cortisone and ACTH in infectious diseases. Klin.med.  
38 no.1:35-40 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(ACTH) (CORTISONE)

~~BRODOV, L.Ye.~~

Treating a combination of dysenterial infection and hymenolepiasis.  
Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.1:56-58 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz bol'nitsy No.3 g. Dzhezkazgana Karagandinskoy oblasti.  
(DYSENTERY) (CESTODA)

BRODOV, L.Ye.

Case of typhoid fever recurrence after 96 days. Sov.med. 25 no.6:  
138-139 Je '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdeleniya Gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.3  
Dzhezkazgana (glavnyy vrach N.D.Bekh).  
(TYPHOID FEVER)

BRODOV, L. Ye.

Clinical aspects and treatment of a combination of dysentery  
and trichocephaliasis. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22 no.8:64-67 '62  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.2 g. Dzhezkazgana (glavnyy vrach  
A.A. Dutova).

KARZHEVA, L.V.; PUZYREV, N.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: VINOGRADOV, F.V.;  
BRODOV, L.Yu.; LANTSOV, I.A.; KHUDOBINA, L.N.; BAKHAREVSKAYA, T.M.

Experimental study of head transverse waves. Trudy Inst. geol.  
i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.16:64-94 '62. (MIRA 16:9)  
(Seismic waves)

BRODOV, V., podpolkovnik

Reconnaissance in an army division of the U.S.A.; review of the  
foreign military press. Voen. vest. 42 no.10:114-119 0 '62.

(United States--Military reconnaissance)

(MIRA 15:10)

*BRODOV, Ye. Yu.*

NIKOL'SKIY, A.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BRODOV, Ye. Yu., inzhener

Current problems of rock excavation by means of ejection explosives. Tekh. zhel. dor. 6 no. 8:15-17 Ag '47. (MLRA 8:12)  
(Railroads--Earthwork)

BRODOV, Ye.Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

"Large scale blasting with rock ejection or fall." N.M.Lopatin.

Reviewed by E.IU.Brodov. Gor. zhur. 122 no.1:36-37 Ja '48.

(Blasting) (Lopatin, N.M.)

(MLRA 8:9)



Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,  
p 191 (USSR) 15-57-5-7080

AUTHOR: Brodov, Ye. Yu.

TITLE: Short-Time Delayed Action Blasting, Using Ruchkin's  
Three-Wire Plan (Opyt primeneniya korotkozamedlennogo  
vzryvaniya s ispol'zovaniyem trekhprovodnoy skhemy  
vzryvnoy seti inzhenera Ruchkina)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Korotkozamedl. vzryvaniye v gorn. dele, Moscow,  
Ugletekhizdat, 1956, pp 33-45

ABSTRACT: The following two subjects are considered: 1) use of  
Ruchkin's plan with short-time electric detonators;  
and 2) suitability of short-time delayed action  
blasting for use in the gravel pits of the Ministry  
of Communications. The first problem was approached  
both analytically and experimentally with the use of  
oscillography. Ruchkin's plan was found to be an

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15-57-5-7080

Short-Time Delayed Action Blasting (Cont.)

improvement on the instrument designed by him. Repeated tests on blasting were made on networks of 25 electric instantaneous detonators with a constantan bridge. The time of each blast was recorded on photographic paper by means of a 27-point OS-27-51 oscillograph. The tests showed that a current sufficient for blasting passes into the successive detonators in turn, when a calculated current of 1.2 amp and over is used. Either an advance or a delay in blasting results. A current of less than 1 amp will not insure blasting of all the electric detonators in the system. The time delay varies greatly. The variation was from 5 to 120 m/sec for currents of 0.7 to 1.7 amp. The experiments showed that there are no reliable methods of delaying action which will insure the necessary intervals. It will be necessary to develop electric instantaneous action detonators with a minimum deviation, namely up to 5 m/sec, in the time delay, to permit use of the new method. A test blasting operation with short-time delayed action according to Ruchkin's method was conducted in one of the granite pits. Thirty Card 2/3

15-57-5-7080

Short-Time Delayed Action Blasting (Cont.)

charges with a total weight of 5850 kg were placed in bore holes. Six time delays were planned. A current of 1 amp was used. Comparison with the usual blasts shows a reduction of fine fraction by 8.6 percent and a decrease in the average weight of the fragments by 20 percent. The author concludes that present industrial electric detonators are unsuitable for effective short-time delayed blasting in open-pit mines. New electric instantaneous action detonators with a deviation not exceeding 5 m/sec in time delay will need to be developed as soon as possible. Special electric detonators with short-time delayed action should be issued..

L. N. M.

Editor's Note. Two new types of electric instantaneous action detonators have now been developed and tested and are beginning to be issued on a large scale. These are: 1) the ED-8-56 with a time delay of 2 to 4 m/sec; 2) detonators with time delays of 25, 50, 75, 100, 150, and 200 m/sec.  
Card 3/3

~~BRONOV, Ye. Ye.~~ kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

General mechanization of quarrying work in railroad construction.  
Trudy TSNIIS no.22:153-189 '56. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Railroads--Earthwork) (Quarries and quarrying)

ERODOV, Ye.Yu, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Some problems related to the widening of rock excavations under  
second tracks. Transp. stroi.7 no.1:10-14 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)  
(Railroads--Earthwork)

Brodo, Ye. Yu.

SAATCHYAN, G.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BRODOV, Ye. Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Some remarks concerning technical specifications for planning railroad construction. Transp. stroi. 7 no.3:22-24 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Railroads--Construction)

*BRODOV, Ye. Yu.*

BRODOV, Ye. Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk; BASISTOV, M. A., inzh.

Mobile rockcrushing plants used for processing crushed stone.

Transp. stroi. 7 no. 8:24-25 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12).

(United States--Crushing machinery)

TAVRIZOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; BRODOV, Ye.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;  
BRIDOV, Ye.Yu., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Protecting bridges from floating ice by means of blasting] Zashchita  
mostov ot ledokhoda s primeneniem vzryvnykh rabot. Pod red. E.IU.  
Brodova. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1958.  
67 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Bridges) (Ice on rivers, lakes, etc.)



БРОДОВ, Ye. Ye.

BELYAYEV, A.F.

AUTHOR: Solomonov, M. SOV/24-58-5-30/31  
 TITLE: Scientific-Method Conference on the Problem of  
 Breaking-up Rocks by Explosions (Pervoye nauchno-  
 metodicheskoye soveshchaniye po probleme drobleniya  
 gornyx porod varyvom)  
 PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk BSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh  
 Nauk, 1958, Nr 5, pp 143-144 (USSR)  
 ABSTRACT: On February 24-26, 1958 a conference was held on breaking-  
 up rocks by explosions at the Institute of Mining, Ac.Sc.,  
 USSR (Institut Gornogo Dela AN BSSR). 100 people from  
 32 towns participated and the participants included  
 representatives of Works, Research Institutes of the  
 Ac.Sc. from various parts of the Soviet Union,  
 departmental research institutes and of higher teaching

establishments.

Following papers were presented:  
 "A new test for the examination of explosives in  
 crushing operations" by L. I. Baron, B. D. Rossi,  
 Institute of Mining, Ac.Sc. USSR;  
 "An investigation of the briquancy according to Hess as  
 a characteristic of the properties of explosives in  
 breaking-up rocks" by S. P. Levichik, Institute of  
 Mining, Ac.Sc., USSR;  
 "On the influence of the explosive characteristics  
 of explosives on the quality of breaking down of highly  
 fissured and flooded rocks" by V. I. Mosinets,  
 Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold;  
 "On the laboratory technique of determining the breaking-  
 up of rocks" by L. I. Baron, E. V. Orlov, V.M. Kubatov,  
 Institute of Mining, Ac.Sc. USSR.  
 In the section relating to determining the dimensions of  
 fragments the following papers were presented:  
 "On the quantitative indices of the quality of  
 breaking-up of rocks and the technique of their  
 determination during work with explosives in railroad  
 construction." by Ye. Ye. Brodov, SSSR;

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BRODOV, Ye.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk

Boring machinery for the construction of transportation systems.  
Transp. stroi. 14 no.5:41-43 My '64. (MIRA 18:11)

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S/069/62/024/006/008/009  
B101/B180

// 2221

AUTHORS: Smirnova, A. M., Raykova, T. V., Brodova, E. I., Kovarskaya, L. B.

TITLE: Effect of filler dispersity and grinding time on the physicochemical properties of polymers

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 6, 1962, 742-748

TEXT: Thermomechanical curves were plotted for Novolac phenol formaldehyde resin K-18 (K-18), polystyrene, and polyethylene mixed with various quantities of iron powder with dispersity between 1 and 17 m<sup>2</sup>/g. Results: Even small additions (30%) of coarse iron powder accelerate the setting of Novolac. With large additions (70%) the material loses its plasticity, becoming elastically solid and thermally stable as a result of structuralization. The effect of the filler increases with dispersity. In polyethylene the flow point is only raised by large additions (80%). Structuralized polyethylene remains highly elastic above the melting point of pure polyethylene. With 90% addition the material loses its plasticity and the structure is more ordered. Increased dispersity has  
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Effect of filler dispersity and ...

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the same effect as increased concentration. Small additions (30%) to polystyrene lower both brittle and flow points. With large additions (80%) the brittle point remains unchanged and the flow point is raised due to extension of the range of high elasticity. The usual 6 min grinding does not affect the thermomechanical properties of polyethylene, but 30 min will raise the flow point and 150 min lower it. The structure of polystyrene, however, is destroyed by prolonged grinding. The structure of polyethylene with a filler content of 90% was examined under an electron microscope. Spherulites formed more easily in filled than in unfilled polyethylene. These results show how important is the role of mechanochemical processes in the formation of new structures. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1961

Card 2/2

BRODOVA, N.S.

Possibilities of using aerial methods for searching local  
structures on the southern slope of the Anabar Massif. Trudy  
VNIGRI no.186:14-22 '61. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Anabar Shield--Aeronautics in geology)

KUTEYNIKOV, B.Ye.; BRODOVA, N.S.; LOBACHEV, A.V.

Boundary between the Middle and Upper Cambrian in the lower  
wing of the Anabar anteklise. Uch. zap. NIIGA. Reg. geol.  
no.4:123-136 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

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CA

1ST AND 2ND COVERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON COLUMNS

COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

— The causes of the decomposition of absorbing oils in the absorption of benzene from coke-oven gas. G. V. Kopelevich and A. I. Brudovich. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1932, No. 4, 35-42. — An extensive study of exptl. data in changes of properties of oils used for absorption of benzene from coke gas. James Sorrel

COMMON COLUMNS

COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

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COMMON COLUMNS

COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

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The desulfurization of benzene. G. V. Kopelevich, A. I. Brodovich and I. R. Gekht. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 5, 633-6 (1934).—In the S detn. in  $C_{10}H_8$  carried out by the Markov method (app. illustrated), in which air is passed through a measured amt. of  $C_{10}H_8$ , the mist. is burned and the combustion gases are passed through  $H_2O_2$  and the  $H_2SO_4$  is titrated with 0.1 N NaOH. The accuracy is 0.002%. The Ibuk app. used for the desulfurization of automobile benzene by means of hot NaOH produces satisfactory results. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1930-1939

1940-1949

1950-1959

1960-1969

1970-1979

1980-1989

1990-1999

2000-2009

2010-2019

2020-2029

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Cleaning coke-oven gas of naphthalene. G. V. Kopelevich and A. I. Bratskykh. Coke and Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 1934, No. 3, 184-187; cf. T. A. 30, 1935. A discussion. A. Pestoff																																																																																																			
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21

Application of the sorption theories to the problem of adsorbing benzene from coke-oven gases with silica gel. A. I. Brodovich. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 1241-42 (1934).—According to the Polanyi theory on potentials and the theory of capillary condensation, the amount of adsorption of  $C_6H_6$  at various temps. can be calcd.  $SiO_2$  gel can be used successfully for  $C_6H_6$  adsorption, particularly at low temps., when the gel is prepd. from an acid soln. The radii of the pores should not exceed  $10^{-7}$  mm. The expts. are described and calens. are presented. A. A. Bochtlingk

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CO

21

Removal of naphthalene from coke-oven gas. G. V. Kupelevich, A. I. Brudovich and S. G. Faingold. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1935, No. 6, 625. A modification of Glaser's method for detn. of  $C_{10}H_8$  in gases is described and data relating to the naphthalene in gas from old and new coke ovens are given; the efficiency of washers and tar removers is also discussed. R. C. A.

ASME 1935 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CO

Recovery of thiophene-free benzene. G. V. Kopelevich, A. I. Brodovich and I. R. Hecht. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1935; No. 7, 19 23.—Benzene is washed twice with  $H_2SO_4$  in presence of light oil contg. cyclopentadiene. H. C. A.

21

ASAC, S. L. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

22

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The addition of solvent naphtha to solar oil. G. V. Kopylovskii, A. I. Ilyushchik, B. O. Fudinski and M. Khvat. *Chem. and Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, No. 5, 110 (1936); *Chemie & Industrie* 37, 884. Solar oil, when mixed with 15-60% solvent naphtha, does not form emulsions with water. A stable aq. emulsion, however, is obtained in the presence of 0.5% tar. Sepn. of the emulsion takes place only after 17 hrs. When the solvent naphtha contains no aromatic hydrocarbons, the degree of emulsification in the presence of tar is considerably less than with normal compn. of the solvent naphtha. If the solvent naphtha is freed by distn. from arom. compds. and tail fraction, no emulsion is produced even in the presence of tar.

A. Papineau-Couture

ALSO SEE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SUBJECTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX		SUBJECTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>Preparation of thiophene-free benzene by action of acid calcium hypochlorite solutions. A. L. Gladyshev and I. R. Gekht. <i>Coke and Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 1937, No. 7, 64-8.—Thiophene-free <math>C_{11}H_8</math> is obtained by shaking crude <math>C_{11}H_8</math> with aq. <math>CaOCl_2</math> (25 min. at room temp.), followed by rectification. H. C. P. A.</p>			
<p>ASAC 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>cc</span> <span>21</span> </div> <p>Removal of sediments formed in gas washers using solar oil. A. I. Brodovich and S. G. Faingold. <i>Coke and Chem. (USSR)</i>, No. 0, 31-41(1948); <i>Chemie et Industrie</i> 41, 466. The sediments which form in gas washers using solar oil do not dissolve completely in any of the usual solvents, but they are easily emulsified by emulsions consisting of mixts. of various hydrocarbons and water. The most efficient and most stable emulsion consists of solvent naphtha 50, naphthenic acids 2.5, water 47.5%. A. Papineau-Conture</p>																									
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<p><b>Semidirect and direct methods of production of ammonium sulfate from coking gas.</b> A. I. Brodovich.  <b>Coke and Chem.</b> (U. S. S. R.) No. 7, 10-18(1958).            Constructional improvements are suggested. Lowering the temp. of the gas entering the exhauster to 40° reduces losses of tar and gives a purer product, the yield of which is not less than when the gas is 115°. H. C. P. A.</p>																																																			
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<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">CA</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; min-height: 150px;"> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 10px;">21</p> <p>Determination of the coefficient of absorption coefficients of <math>NH_3</math> by water. A. I. Brodovich and R. V. Krasnovskaya. <i>Coke and Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 1941. No. 1, 27-30; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 4, No. 9, 10(1941).-- Absorption of <math>NH_3</math> by water was detd. at various velocities of the coke-oven gas and water and at various contents of <math>NH_3</math> in the gas. The absorption coeff. increased in proportion to the 0.7 power of the gas velocity and to the 0.5 power of the liquid velocity. Under normal working conditions of <math>NH_3</math> scrubbers (gas velocity 1.7/sec. and liquid velocity 1 kg./cu. m./hr.) a surface of 0.08 sq. m. per cu. m. of gas per hr. is sufficient for complete absorption of <math>NH_3</math> at 30°.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. R. Henn</p> </div>													<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> </div>												
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AUTHORS: Brodovich, A. I., Doctor of Technical Science and 68-58-6-3/21  
Zolotnitskaya, M. S., Candidate of Technical Science

TITLE: Ethylene from Coke Oven Gas as a Raw Material for the  
Development of the Industry of Organic Synthesis in  
1959-1965 (Etilen koksovogo gaza kak syr'ye dlya  
razvitiya promyshlennosti organicheskogo sinteza v  
1959-1965 gg)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 27-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An outline of the investigations of the problem of a  
rational utilisation of ethylene from coke oven gas  
carried out by UKhIN is given. The work was carried out  
in the following directions: a) a study of the methods of  
utilisation of ethylene under the usual pressure, by  
combining it in the medium of coke oven gas with the  
subsequent separation of the reaction products. The  
production of ethylenechlorohydrine and dichloroethane  
belong to this category. For the former a production  
scheme and equipment were developed (no details given)  
and for the latter a pilot plant was in operation for  
two years (Fig.2). The proposed scheme of an industrial  
plant is shown in Fig.3. b) A study of the methods of

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Ethylene from Coke Oven Gas as a Raw Material for the Development  
of the Industry of Organic Synthesis in 1959-1965

68-58-6-8/21

sulphuric acid hydration of ethylene in the medium of coke oven gas with subsequent production of ethyl alcohol under normal pressure and utilising pressures of long distance transport of gas (10 atm). The process was operated on a pilot plant scale (Fig.6). It is considered that the process is suitable for coke oven plants from which the gas is sent under pressure to long distance consumers. c) Methods of adsorption of ethylene from coke oven gas on activated carbon with the production of a concentrated ethylene fraction and subsequent production of ethylbenzol and other products were also studied. The adsorption of ethylene at 1.0-20.0 atm was studied on a laboratory scale and at 5 atm abs. on a pilot plant scale. On the basis of the results obtained a scheme for an industrial plant is proposed (Fig.7) which should produce 40-45% ethylene fraction. The paper does not contain details, the subject is treated in general terms. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ethylenes--Development | 2. Ethylenes--Processing |
| 3. Ethylenes--Absorption  | 4. Fuels--Applications   |

5 (1)

AUTHORS:

Brodovich, A. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Zolotnitskaya, M. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Krasnovskaya, R. V. SOV/64-59-5-7/28

TITLE:

Preparation of Ethylene Chlorohydrin From Commercial Gases With Low Ethylene Concentration

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 394 - 397 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The production of ethylene (I) and its products is continuously rising in all foreign countries. In the United States up to 50% of produced ethylene was used for the production of ethylene oxide (II) (Table 1). The latter serves for the manufacture of antifreezing agents, synthetic fibers, and plasticizers and may be obtained directly by oxidation of (I) or ethylene chlorohydrin (III). The production of (III) from coke gases (2 - 2.5%  $C_2H_4$ ) is described. Contrary to processes hitherto used, the process of chlorine hydrolysis was not separated from that of hypochlorination. The reaction  $Cl_2 + H_2O \rightleftharpoons HCl + HOCl$  thus became irreversible, since HOCl was continuously used up. Besides, a simplification of the process and device was attained. As a reactor (Fig 1, scheme of the laboratory apparatus)

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Preparation of Ethylene Chlorohydrin From Commercial Gases With Low Ethylene Concentration SOV/64-59-5-7/28

a hollow bubble column proved to be most suitable. Experiments showed that higher concentrations of (III) could be obtained with the above-mentioned coke gas than according to other processes (Tables 2,3, Fig 2). It was further found that predominantly the main reaction of ethylene chlorohydrin formation takes place (prior to the by-reaction of dichloroethane formation), and thus the by-reaction may be reduced to a minimum by increasing the temperature up to 40-50° (Table 4, Fig 3, data for 35, 40, and 50°). The temperature increase leads, however, to difficulties in the separation of ethylene chlorohydrin. By a dilution with inert gases the yield of (III) is raised, since the reaction of (III)-formation is not disturbed whereas that of dichloroethane formation is perturbed. On the basis of the experimental results obtained a semicontinuous and a continuous method were suggested. In the former case a 8-10% (III)-solution is distilled. In the latter case a 15-20% (III)-solution (Fig 5, scheme of the plant) is distilled which results, however, in the formation of larger amounts of dichloroethane. The separation of (III) from a neutralized 8-17% solution by

Card 2/3

Preparation of Ethylene Chlorohydrin From Commercial Gases With Low Ethylene Concentration SOV/64-59-5-7/28

way of distillation was investigated (Figs 6-8, distillation curve) and a first-rate (III) is obtained. There are 8 figures, 4 tables, and 9 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Carbonchemistry)

Card 3/3

SOV/68-59-6-11/25

AUTHORS: Brodovich, A.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences,  
Zolotnitskaya, M.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and  
Perman, N.M., Engineer.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Process of Absorption of Benzole  
from Coke Oven Gas in a Column with Perforated Plates  
(Issledovaniye protsessa absorbtzii benzola iz  
koksovogo gaza v kolonne s proval'nymi tarelkami)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 44-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A pilot plant for the absorption of benzole from coke oven  
gas was erected on the Khar'kov Coking Works on which the  
operation of absorbers of various designs was tested. In  
this paper the results of studies of absorption of  
benzole in a column with perforated plates are described.  
The design of the experimental column is shown in Fig 1.  
The influence of the following factors was tested:  
number of plates, perforated cross sectional area plates,  
diameter of perforations, gas velocity, throughput of  
oil, temperature of oil, etc. The experimental results  
are given in Tables 1 - 6, the dependence of the height  
of foam on the plates on their free cross sectional area  
in Fig 2, the content of benzole in coke oven gas along

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SOV/68-59-6-11/25

An Investigation of the Process of Absorption of Benzole from Coke Oven Gas in a Column with Perforated Plates

the height of the scrubber at various free cross sectional areas of plates (from 14 to 30%) in Fig 3; the dependence of the hydraulic resistance on the free cross sectional area of the plates of various gas velocities (from 1 to 2.1 m/sec) in Fig 4; basic parameters required for designing of absorbers with perforated plates in Table 6. It was found that the efficiency of the column with perforated plates is such that its working volume per 1000 m<sup>3</sup> of gas is approximately 15 times smaller than that of conventional scrubbers. On the basis of the results obtained an experimental industrial column was designed by UKhIN for operation with creosote oil and erected and put into operation on the Shcherbinovskiy Coking Works. There are 4 figures, 6 tables and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION:

Khar'kovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod  
(Khar'kov Coking Works) (Perman); and UKhIN  
(Brodovich and Zolotnitskaya).

( BRODOVICH, A.I., doktor tekhn.nauk

Utilization of coke-gas ethylene. Zhur. VKHO 5 no.1:42-48 '60.  
(MIRA 14:4)

(Ethylene)

(Coke-oven gas)

BRODOVICH, A.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; ZOLOTNITSKAYA, M.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
PERMAN, N.M.; Primali uchastiye: ISAYENKO, N.F.; IVANOVA, V.A.;  
OGNENKO, L.D.

Process of desorption of benzene hydrocarbons from the absorbent  
oil in a turbogrid-type plate column. Koks i khim. no.4:38-42  
'61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut  
(for Grodovich, Zolotnitskaya, Isayenko, Ivanova, Ognenko). 2. Khar'kovskiy  
koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Perman).  
(Hydrocarbons)

BRODOVICH, Aleksandra Iosifovna; MEDVEDEV, K.P., red.; BERNSTEYN,  
T.I., red. izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Ethylene from coke gas as a raw material for organic  
synthesis] Etilen koksovogo gaza kak syr'e dlia organiche-  
skogo sinteza. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 326 p.  
(MIRA 17:2)

LITVINENKO, M.S.; KHVAT, M.B.; BRODOVICH, A.I.; PERTSEVA, N.Ya.;  
PERMAN, N.M.; Prinsipali uchastiye: LOPATINSKIY, D.K.; AGARKOVA, V.I.;  
SAMOKHVALOVA, N.N.; KRONIK, I.L.

Obtaining sodium thiocyanate for the manufacture of nitron fibers.  
Koks i khim. no.6:34-40 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Litvinenko, Khvat,  
Brodovich, Kronik, Pertseva). 2. Khar'kovskiy koksokhimicheskiy  
zavod (for Perman).

(Textile fibers, Synthetic) (Sodium thiocyanate)

VOLKOV, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; GRIGOR'YEV, Georgiy Pavlovich;  
BRODOTSKIY, A.I., red.; MIKHEYEVA, L.N., red.izd-va;  
KARLOVA, G.L., tekhn. red.

[Physical properties of spent liquors from woodpulp  
manufacture] Fizicheskie svoistva shchelokov tselluloz-  
nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 98 p.  
(MIRA 17:3)

PEREKAL'SKIY, Nikita Petrovich; GALEYEVA, Nina Aleksandrovna;  
BRODITSKIY, A.I., red.; KHOT'KOVA, Ye.S., red.izd-va;  
KAZANSKAYA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Production of hemicellulose] Proizvodstvo polutselliulozy.  
Moskva, Goslosbumizdat, 1963. 255 p. (MIRA 17:2)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p><i>co</i></p> <p><b>Dissociation capacity of catalyst carriers.</b> I. R. ADADUROV AND K. I. BRODOVICH. <i>Ukrainskii Khim. Zhur.</i>, Sci. Pt. 4, 120-41 (1929).—The disocn. of SO<sub>2</sub> by various substances which have catalytic power to oxidize SO<sub>2</sub> (cf. C. A. 23, 5390) was investigated and tables were compiled showing their catalytic oxidizing and disocg. capacity at 300-500°. Conclusion: Oxidizing capacity does not parallel disocg. capacity. The increase of temps. does not measure the increase of disocn. because there is an optimum temp. for each substance for oxidizing and disocg. By using Brodskii's formula (<i>J. Russ. Phys.-Chem. Soc.</i>, Phys. Pt. 59, 115 and C. A. 21, 3022) the influence of temp. is caled. and it is predicted that with catalysts contg. elements emitting waves of shorter wave lengths with increasing temp. the oxidizing and disocg. capacities will increase and rise <i>versu</i>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>JAROSLAV KUČERA</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>2</i></p>																									
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1930M: 51V 431V</p> <p>1930M: 51V 431V</p> <p>1930M: 51V 431V</p>																									



1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS
COMMON ELEMENTS		<p>BC</p> <p>a-1</p> <p>Formation of sodium hydride from sodium metal. M. G. CHAKRABARTY and K. L. BANERJEE, J. Appl. Chem., India, 1959, 9, 1033-1035. For Na + H<sub>2</sub>S → 2NaHS the reaction time is 4000 hr. max. yield is 80-7%. The absorption of H<sub>2</sub> by dry Na is accelerated by wetting the Na with NaHS solution.</p> <p>CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS</p>	COMMON VARIABLE INDEX
COMMON ELEMENTS			COMMON VARIABLE INDEX
<p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>10000 10100 10200 10300 10400 10500 10600 10700 10800 10900 11000 11100 11200 11300 11400 11500 11600 11700 11800 11900 12000 12100 12200 12300 12400 12500 12600 12700 12800 12900 13000 13100 13200 13300 13400 13500 13600 13700 13800 13900 14000 14100 14200 14300 14400 14500 14600 14700 14800 14900 15000 15100 15200 15300 15400 15500 15600 15700 15800 15900 16000 16100 16200 16300 16400 16500 16600 16700 16800 16900 17000 17100 17200 17300 17400 17500 17600 17700 17800 17900 18000 18100 18200 18300 18400 18500 18600 18700 18800 18900 19000 19100 19200 19300 19400 19500 19600 19700 19800 19900 20000 20100 20200 20300 20400 20500 20600 20700 20800 20900 21000 21100 21200 21300 21400 21500 21600 21700 21800 21900 22000 22100 22200 22300 22400 22500 22600 22700 22800 22900 23000 23100 23200 23300 23400 23500 23600 23700 23800 23900 24000 24100 24200 24300 24400 24500 24600 24700 24800 24900 25000 25100 25200 25300 25400 25500 25600 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193200</p>			

157 AND 158 000121

BC

B-1-8

(A) Vanadium, (B) manganous, catalysts in sulfuric acid manufacture. M. O. CHARMANDARIAN and K. I. PASHKOVICH (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1953, 8, 49-57, 59-60). (A) The activity of  $V_2O_5$ -molite catalyst in oxidation of  $SO_2$  is augmented by addition of other oxides: then, with  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $SiO_2$ ,  $Fe_2O_3$ ,  $CoO$ ,  $NiO$ ,  $UO_2$ ,  $SiO_2$ , and  $PbO$  99% conversion into  $SO_3$  takes place at  $450^\circ$ . The  $PbO$ - $V_2O_5$ -molite catalyst is unstable, % conversion falling to 70 after 6 days. A stable catalyst, unaffected by  $H_2O$  vapour, is prepared by mixing: a)  $K_2SO_4$ ,  $Pb(OAc)_2$ ,  $NH_4VO_3$ ,  $H_2SO_4$ , and alum, and drying at  $100^\circ$ . Greater stability and activity are obtained by exposing the freshly-prepared catalyst to gradually increasing concns. of  $SO_2$ . (B) The catalyst to gradually increasing concns. of  $SO_2$ , by a no. of catalysts prepared by adding salts to eq.  $K_2SO_4$ , increases in the series:  $Al_2(SO_4)_3 < Fe_2(SO_4)_3 < MnCl_2-NiCl_2$  (3:1)  $< CuCl_2 < MnCl_2 < MnSO_4 < MnSO_4-Pb(NO_3)_2$  (3:1)  $< MnSO_4-Pb(NO_3)_2$  (1:1)  $< MnSO_4-Pb(NO_3)_2$  (9:1)  $< MnCl_2-CuCl_2$  (3:1)  $< MnCl_2 < MnCl_2-Pb(OAc)_2$  (3:1)  $< MnCl_2-Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  (3:1)  $< MnCl_2-CuCl_2$  (3:1). Max. conversion attains 94% at  $450^\circ$ , but the activity of the catalysts falls rapidly with time, probably owing to occupation of the active centres by  $SO_3$ . Alum does not stabilize the catalyst. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM DONOR

GROUP

157 AND 158 000121

**Manganese as catalyst for production of sulfuric acid.**  
M. O. Kharmandaryan and K. I. Brodovich, *Ukraine*.  
*Khem. Zhur. S. Wiss.-tech. Tekh.* 68-15(1933); cf.  
preceding abstr.—Catalysts were obtained as above by  
pptg. the salts and oxides of Co, Ni, Fe, Pb and Mn from  
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$  with and without the addn. of alum. Mn showed  
the highest initial activity, 97–8%. The contact masses  
prepd. by direct pptn. of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3$  with  $\text{MnCl}_2$  and  $\text{MnSO}_4$   
(and not with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) gave the best results. The contact  
action of the catalysts decreased with use, this change  
being ascribed to the superficial adsorption of  $\text{SO}_3$ .

Chas. Blanc

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-I-8

Preparation of barium chloride: I. From chlorine and barium sulphide. II. From chlorine and barium sulphate. III. From hydrogen chloride and barium sulphate. M. O. CHARMANDARIAN and K. I. BAKHTANOV (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1953, 8, 110-115, 116-118, 119-124).—I. Unsatisfactory yields of  $\text{BaCl}_2$  are obtained by passing  $\text{Cl}_2$  through aq.  $\text{BaS}$  suspension at 85–95°, 10% yields are obtained by passing dry  $\text{Cl}_2$  over  $\text{BaS}$  at 150°, and 50% yields by mixing the  $\text{Cl}_2$  with  $\text{HCl}$  or  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; at 200° 80–90% yields are obtained using  $\text{Cl}_2$  alone or together with  $\text{HCl}$ . II. Up to 90% yields of  $\text{BaCl}_2$  are obtained by passing  $\text{Cl}_2$  through a 1:1 mixture of  $\text{BaSO}_4$  and  $\text{C}$  containing  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  catalyst, at 600°. III. 90% yields of  $\text{BaCl}_2$  are obtained by passing  $\text{HCl}$  through  $\text{BaSO}_4$  at 600° during 3 hr., or at 1000° during 1 hr.; addition of  $\text{FeCl}_3$  or  $\text{SnO}_2$  gel retards reaction, while addition of an equal wt. of  $\text{C}$  to the  $\text{BaSO}_4$  gives 94% conversion after 3 hr. at 600°. R. T.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	SUBSECTION	SECTION	SUBSECTION
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
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26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

117 AND 118 UPPER										119 AND 118 LOWER									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC										DIP									
<p>Action of various transition metal oxides, and in particular: H. O. CHARMANDARIAN and K. I. BAKALOVICH (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1953, 8, 413-431).—H<sub>2</sub>O, CO, H<sub>2</sub>, and HCl do not inactivate SO<sub>2</sub>, FeO-V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> catalyst, whilst AsCl<sub>3</sub> and CO do so in absence of CO, but have no action in its presence. Addition of CO<sub>2</sub> to the reaction gases is recommended.</p>																			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM SYNONYMS										FROM NOMENCLATURE									
SYNONYMS										SYNONYMS									
SYNONYMS										SYNONYMS									

The action of poisons on a vanadium contact substance and the fight against poisoning. M. O. Kharmandar'yan and K. I. Brodovich. *J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow) 1933, No. 9, 35-8.*  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{HCl}$  do not poison  $\text{Si-Pb-V}$  catalysts.  $\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{CO}$  do, but in the presence of  $\text{CO}$ , their poisonous action is prevented. H. M. Leicester

ASD-32A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COUNTRY ELEMENT		PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<div style="position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em;">ca</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 3em;">18</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 200px; font-size: 2em;">(K-I)</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 100px; font-weight: bold;">BRODOVICH</div> </div>		<p>The influence of carriers on the catalytic properties of vanadium pentoxide. M. O. Kharmanov and Brodovich. <i>J. Applied Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 7, 725-8 (1934). <math>\text{CuSO}_4</math> increases the activity of <math>\text{V}_2\text{O}_5</math> on pptn. of the latter from a colloidal soln. on <math>\text{MnO}_2</math>, infusorial earth, porcelain or asbestos. It lowers its activity if <math>\text{V}_2\text{O}_5</math> is pptd. on glass, quartz or sand, decreasing finally to zero. <math>\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_3</math> improves the catalytic properties of <math>\text{V}_2\text{O}_5</math> to a smaller extent in combination with all carriers except asbestos, in which case it increases them quite considerably. <math>\text{V}_2\text{O}_5</math> pptd. on quartz and sand in the presence of <math>\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_3</math> is entirely inactive. <math>\text{BaCl}_2</math> is a weaker promoter for <math>\text{V}_2\text{O}_5</math> pptd. on <math>\text{MnO}_2</math>, infusorial earth, porcelain or asbestos than Ca and Fe and a better promoter for <math>\text{V}_2\text{O}_5</math> pptd. on quartz, glass or sand. Alum is a good promoter for <math>\text{V}_2\text{O}_5</math> pptd. on <math>\text{MnO}_2</math>, increasing its activity to 97.8% and making it more stable in long runs. Alum is a poor promoter with carriers other than glass. <math>\text{MnSO}_4</math> is a good promoter for <math>\text{V}_2\text{O}_5</math> pptd. on <math>\text{MnO}_2</math>. The expts. were carried out with the preps. of <math>\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. A. Boettling</p>	
ASD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		EXTRACTED FROM	
SOURCE SYMBOLS		SOURCE SYMBOLS	
SUBJECT INDEX		SUBJECT INDEX	
SUBJECT INDEX		SUBJECT INDEX	

*Ca*

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

**Semi-factory scale studies of vanadium catalysts which act at low temperatures.** K. I. Brodovich and N. A. Golovko. *J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow)* 1934, No. 11, 55-7.— Such catalysts work well in the large-scale oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub>. H. M. Leicester

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





BRODOVICH, K. I.

Brodovich, K. I. - "The work of the laboratory for catalysis and inorganic colloids",  
Trudy Vsesoyuz. in-ta sodovoy prom-sti, Vol. V, 1949, p. 59-64, - Bibliog: 19 items.

SO: U 4631, 16 Sept. 1953, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

BRODOVICH, K. I.

Brodovich, K. I. - "The kinetics of the reaction of oxidizing sulfur dioxide gas in sulfur trioxide with an aluminum-antimony- vanadium catalyst", Trudy Vsesoyuz. in-ta sodovoy prom-sti, Vol. V, 1949, p. 260-73, - Bibliog: 10 items.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

18(7)

SOV/64-59-4-20/27

AUTHOR:

Brodovich, K. I., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

TITLE:

Cathode Protection of Brine Pipings Against Soil Corrosion  
(Katodnaya zashchita rassoloprovodov ot pochvennoy korrozii)

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 4, pp 75-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

One of the newer corrosion protection methods for subterranean pipings is the so-called cathode protection (CP) which is much in use with gas- and petroleum pipings. Publication data concerning this method are by V.A. Pritula , I. N. Frantsevich, V. S. Kal'man. The brine pipings of soda factories are especially exposed to the danger of corrosion as in the case of a damage of the piping the brine favors corrosion. Investigations (Refs 1-3) concerning the application of (CP) at these pipings led to the following conclusions: 1. Corrosion in the soil is ten times as high as in the pipings, that is to say it goes from outside to inside. 2. On the welding seams a pitting-corrosion may be observed. Mostly the destruction of the pipings is due to this type of corrosion which is caused by the potential differences between the welding seam and the pipe. 3. Strongest corrosion occurs in alumina soils. The presence of Cl-ions in the soil

Card 1/2

Cathode Protection of Brine Pipings Against Soil  
Corrosion

SOV/64-59-4-20/27

considerably intensifies corrosion. 4. A coating insulation of the pipings combined with a (CP) proved to be the most effective corrosion protection. Experiments made in the area of the Donetskii sodovoy zavod (Donets Soda Factory) have shown that an optimum corrosion protection of non-insulated pipings is obtained with current densities of  $0.1 \text{ a/m}^2$ . The first test station of (CP) was installed at this factory. Data obtained by electrometric measurements along a pipe (3m deep, 25 km long) of the Sterlitamakskiy sodovoy zavod (Sterlitamak Soda Factory) (Table) and data concerning the character of the potential distribution (Fig 1) are given. The piping which is 25 km long has 6 (CP) stations (with 300-400 w), that is one station to 4-5 km of the piping. Three stations are fed by a high voltage supply system (6000 v) via transformers, three are fed with 220 v. Current consumption amounts to 1-3 a/km. The operation of the last mentioned (CP) stations is compared with the Donets Soda Factory (Fig 2). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

L 60896-65 EWP(e)/EWI(m)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWG(v)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(j)/T/  
EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/YW/RM/WH  
ACCESSION NR: AR5018411

UR/0081/65/000/011/L019/L019

34

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 111143

B

AUTHOR: Brodovich, K. I.; Batygina, L. V.

TITLE: Obtaining a fibrous heat-insulating material on a base of potassium titanate

CITED SOURCE: Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon. issled. Gos. kom-ta khim. prom-sti pri Gosplane SSSR, vyp. 9, 1964, 13-15

TOPIC TAGS: titanate, titanium

TRANSLATION: The following mixtures were prepared:  $TiO_2$  and KF,  $TiO_2$  and KCl,  $TiO_2$  and KOH, and  $K_2O(TiO_2)_n$  and KCl. The reagents were carefully pulverized and passed through a 100 mesh sieve. The mixture was stirred and placed in a crucible. Fusing was performed in a TG-3 crucible furnace. Depending on the conditions of the experiment, the fusion was cooled slowly or quickly to a set temperature, after which it was removed from the furnace and treated. The fusion removed from the furnace was leached out, washed with distilled water, and dried to a constant weight in a thermostat at  $110^\circ$ . Four series of tests were held to study the effect of the following

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AR5018411

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factors on the properties of the titanate: composition of the initial mixture, temperature and duration of the fusion of the various additives, and the duration of the cooling of the fusion. The properties and field of use of fibrous potassium titanate were examined. There was a bibliography of 8 titles. N. Sh.

SUB CODE: GC, MT

ENCL: 00

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Card 292

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																																																			
<p>ca</p> <p>Lactic acid in the blood of those suffering from cardiac disorders. L. A. Hrusovskii. <i>Therap. Arch.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 13, No. 2, 113-22 (1935); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1936, II, 3316.—The lactic acid level in the blood when the subject is at rest is relatively const. for the individual patient. A definite relation could not be established between the amt. of lactic acid in the blood and the degree of decomposition. Increased amts. of lactic acid in the blood were observed in rheumatic infection and in complications with the cardiac disorders. M. G. Moore</p>																																																			
<p>AS-31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>CR</p> <p>Blood-sugar curves in measles. L. A. Brodovich, V. N. Ohtzerov and S. I. Uspenskaya. <i>Ibid.</i> 411-18 (in German 418) (1935). Forty-six cases in children were studied. In the first 3 days after the appearance of the rash the blood-sugar curve (1) after a dose of 50 g. glucose was above normal and protracted. Thereafter (1) fell rapidly to subnormal levels, particularly in the 11th-15th days of the illness. In the 20th-25th day normal curves are established. This is interpreted as evidence of the predominance of adrenal stimulation at first followed by parasympathetic stimulation and increased insulin activity. The same relations held approximately also in diphtheria and scarlet fever. Blood-sugar curves in diphtheria. L. A. Brodovich and V. N. Ohtzerov. <i>Ibid.</i> 419-26 (in German 426-7). Blood-sugar curves in scarlet fever. L. M. Georgievskaya and L. A. Brodovich. <i>Ibid.</i> 429-35 (in German 435). W. A. Perlzweig</p>																																																			
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

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1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>Ch</i></p> <p>Iron metabolism in anemic conditions. II. The determination of the iron balance after iron treatment. <u>L. A. Brodovskiy</u>, <i>Klin. Med. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 17, No. 8, 697-74 (1939); cf. <i>C. A. B.</i>, 8776.—The administration of 1 g.</p> <p>of Fe lactate often results in considerable retention of Fe in both healthy persons and anemic patients. There is no greater tendency for retention of Fe in cases of hypochromic anemia than in normal subjects. S. A. Karjala</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1ST AND 2ND GROUPS</p>										<p>3RD AND 4TH GROUPS</p>									

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON TRANSITION METALS									
1ST AND 2ND PERIODS										3RD AND 4TH PERIODS									
CA										118									
<p>Iron metabolism in anemic conditions. IV. Non-hemoglobin iron of plasma in diseases of the blood. L. A. Hrydayich. <i>Klin. Med.</i> (U.S.S.R.) 20, No. 1, 00-01(1948); cf. <i>C.A.</i> 34, 1382<sup>9</sup>.—Prolonged administration of large doses of Fe (as Fe lactate) can cause a rise of nonhemoglobin Fe in the blood of healthy subjects. Nonhemoglobin Fe in acute pernicious anemia is sharply supernormal; it is rapidly reduced by liver-ext. therapy, dropping below normal and then slowly returning to normal levels. In hypochromic anemia nonhemoglobin Fe is lowered; liver-ext. therapy causes a further temporary drop. Normal levels of nonhemoglobin Fe in hemolytic jaundice indicate the effectiveness of the body regulation of Fe metabolism. Acute parenchymatous hepatitis increases nonhemoglobin Fe; this shows the participation of the liver in Fe metabolism. Nonhemoglobin Fe of the plasma is a good index of the state of Fe metabolism.</p> <p>G. M. Kosolapoff</p>																			
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
SOURCE SYMBOL										SOURCE SYMBOL									
SYMBOL										SYMBOL									
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*BRODOVICH, L.A.*

BRODOVICH, L.A.; BITENBINDER, Ye.A.

Modification of gamma globulin and of other protein fractions of blood serum in acute infectious diseases in children. Vop. pediat. 21 no.2:55-59 Mr-Apr '53. (MIRA 6:6)

1. Iz otdela detskikh infektsii (konsul't. prof. M.G.Danilevich) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo instituta (dir. A.L.Libov) i Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Sverdlovskogo rayona (glavn. vrach. N.A.Nikitina)

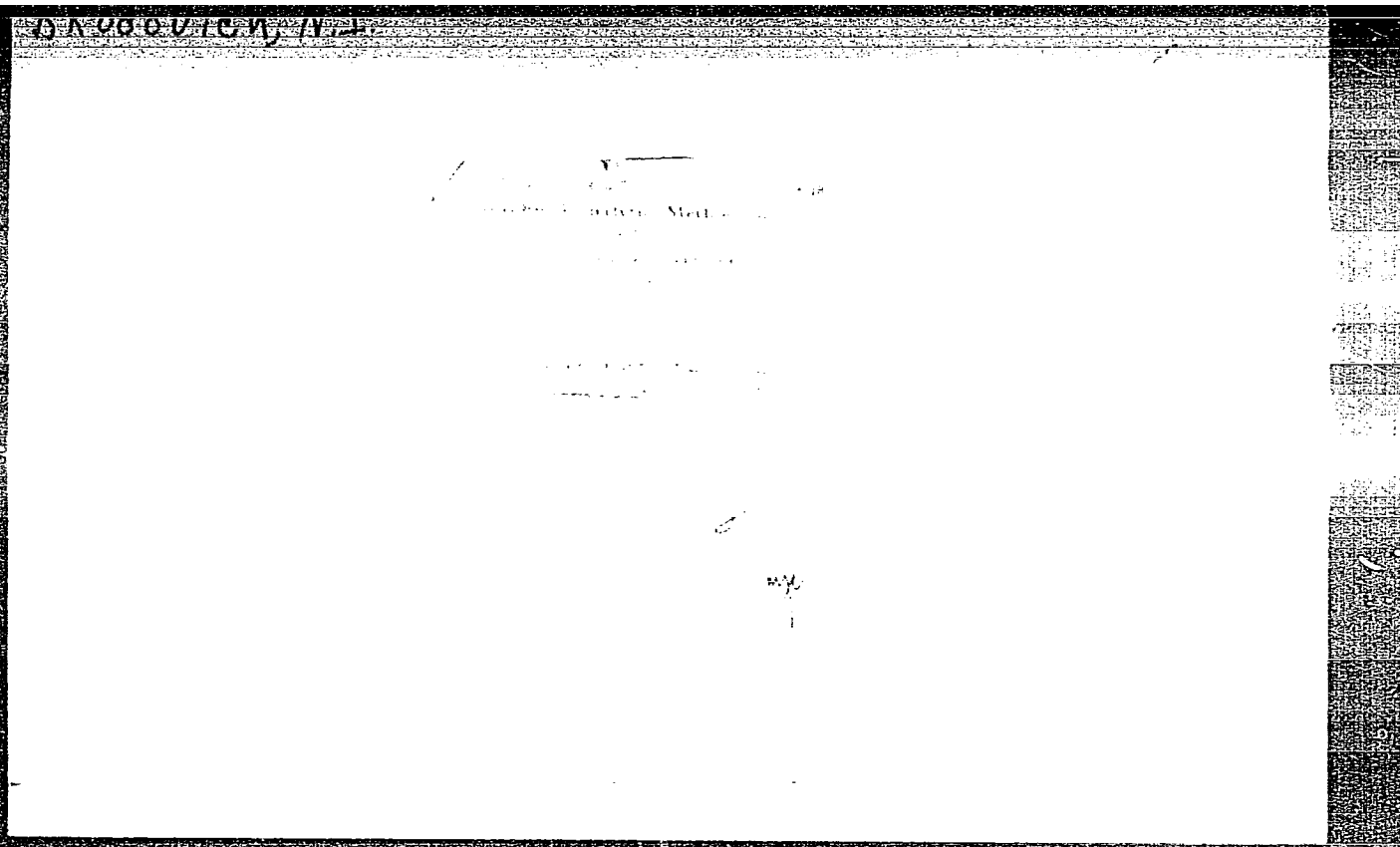
(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various diseases,  
infect. dis. in child.)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, in infant and child,  
blood proteins in)

KOMAROV, S.G.; SAMOKHVALOV, S.F.; BELAVENTSEV, N.V.; BOMBARDIROV, P.P.;  
AMELINA, A.A.; BLIZHYUK, V.F.; LADYGIN, V.I.; PEROV, A.N.; VASIL'YEV,  
I.P.; ~~BRODOVICH, N.B.~~; RABINOV, A.M.; ALEKSEYEV, V.D.; YEGOROV,  
V.A., inzh.,red.; ARSHINOV, I.M., inzh.,red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the repair of freight cars] Spravochnik po remontu  
gruzovykh vagonov. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 503 p.  
(MIRA 11:12)

(Railroads--Freight cars--Maintenance and repair)



AUTHOR: BRODOVICH, N.I. PA - 2563  
TITLE: Transients of the Transistor Switching Circuit. (Perekhodnyye protsessy v spuskovoy skheme s poluprovodnikovym triodom, Russian).  
PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, 1957, Vol 18, Nr 3, pp 273 - 279 (U.S.S.R.)  
Received: 4 / 1957 Reviewed: 6 / 1957  
ABSTRACT: Works published do not deal fully with the dynamics of release schemes. The curves of the transition processes are computed in the present work, the possibilities of the scheme are evaluated, and, being of special importance, the time of the scheme for switching from one position into another is determined. The influence exercised by the triode parameters on this time and the demands made on the semiconductor triodes are investigated and formulated respectively. These problems are investigated on a release scheme with a common basis in consideration of input capacity. On the basis of the analysis carried out the demands made on the point-contact semiconductor triodes for rapid release schemes are formulated as follows:  
1) The semiconductor triodes must have a current amplifier coefficient not below 2.  
2) The value of the coefficient must not decrease considerably within the whole active domain of operation of the triode.  
3) Semiconductor triodes must have a low  $\tau$ -value. In schemes

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PA - 2563

Transients of the Transistor Switching Circuit.

in which a time of below  $0,1 \mu\text{sec}$  for transition through the active domain is required, triodes must have a  $\tau < 0,05 \mu\text{sec}$ .

4) Semiconductor triodes must have a low value of  $i_{ko}$  ( $i_{ko}$ ... amperage of the collector in the case of a currentless emitter) Resistance of the collector of impulse triodes must not be less than  $25 \text{ k Ohm}$ .

5) Triodes must have a low voltage value at the curvature of the static characteristic of the collector. ( $\tau$ ....parameter of the triode). (9 illustrations, 1 table, 1 citation from Slav publications)

ASSOCIATION: Not given.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BRODOVICH, N.I., inzh., assistant

Performance of semiconductor triodes under strong-signal con-  
ditions. Trudy VZNI no.9:188-198 '58. (MIRA 12:10)  
(Transistors)

BRODOVICH, N.N.

[Use of unexploited potentials in railroad car operation]  
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(Railroads)

BRODOVICH, N.V.

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Lowering the rate of railroad passenger car uncouplings along the  
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Combination method of pressure gas welding of metals. Moskva, Gos. transp. zheldor.  
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Pressure gas welding of buckles  
Avtog. delo 23 no.3, 1952

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Avtog. delo 23 no.5, 1952

PAL'CHUK, N.Yu., Eng.; MAKAROV, N.I., Eng.; MAKEYEV, M.G., Eng.; BRODOVICH, N.V., Eng.;  
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Welding with electrode cluster. Avtog. delo, 23, No. 6, 1952.

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KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Handbook for railroad shop welders] Rukovodstvo svarshchiku vagonnogo  
depo. 2-e izd. ispr. 1 dop. Moskva, Gos. transport. zheleznodorozh.  
izd-vo, 1954. 354 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:11)  
(Welding) (Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair)

BRAVICHEV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; BRODOVICH, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VLASOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent, redaktor; YEGORNOV, A.N., professor, retsenzent, redaktor; ZOBININ, N.P., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor;; IVANNIKOV, D.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KIRKIN, V.G., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; KOTOV, O.K. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARIYENBAKH, L.M., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; MASHONIN, P.A., inzhener, HUBINSHTAYN, S.A., inzhener, RUDOY, M.L. inzhener, YUDIN, D.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; PETROV, N.I., inzhener, retsenzent; SIDOROV, S.I., inzhener, retsenzent; SOKOLOV, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BERESTOVA, Ye.I., inzhener, retsenzent; DOROKHIN, P.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; RUSTEY, S.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; LARIN, M.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SOKOLOV, A.V., inzhener, retsenzent; GRUDOV, P.P., laureat Stalinskoy premii, dotsent kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; DONNER, L.L., inzhener, retsenzent; ZOBININ, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BELAVENTSEV, N.V., inzhener, retsenzent; SYCHEV, B.P., dotsent, retsenzent; SHKOL'NIK, L.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; LOBANOV, D.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, retsenzent, redaktor; MASHONIN, P.A., inzhener, retsenzent, redaktor; OBUKHOV, A.V., inzhener, redaktor; BELETSKIY, D.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; ODING, I.A., redaktor; LEVITSKIY, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; YUDSON, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor  
(Continued on next card)

BRAVICHEV, V.A, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; & others (Card 2)

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1. Chlen-korrespondent, AN SSSR (for Oding)  
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Сов. эс. и Реферативн. Журнал  
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

BRODOVICH, Nikolay Vladimirovich; GORCHILIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; SHILIN,  
~~Andrey Petrovich~~; BOCHARNIKOVA, K.N., inzhener, redaktor;  
VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Testing and magnetic inspection of important railroad car parts]  
Ispytanie i magnitnyi kontrol' otvetstvennykh vagonnykh detalei.  
Moskva, Gos.transp.shel-dor.isd-vo, 1955. 126 p. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Railroads--Cars)

MAKEYEV, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BRODOVICH, N.V., kandidat  
tekhnicheskikh nauk

Hard facing automatic train couplers. Svar. proizv. no. 3:24-26  
Mr '55.

(MIRA 8:9)

(Hard facing)

BRODOVICH, H.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VASIL'YEV, K.V., kandidat  
tekhnicheskikh nauk

Preparation of cracks for welding with the aid of an electric arc.  
Svar. proizv. no.6:27-29 Je '55. (MIRA 8:9)  
(Electric welding)

BRODOVICH, Nikolay Vladimirovich; MAKEYEV, Mikhail Grigor'yevich;  
SARANTSEV, Yu.S., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Welder's manual for railroad car repairing] Spravochnik vagonnika  
po svarko. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel.-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 566 p.  
(Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair) (MIRA 11:9)  
(Welding--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)



BRODOVICH, T.M.

Role of the temperature inertia during the calibration of  
thermometers. Trudy VNIIM no.9:102-111 '50. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Thermometers) (Calibration)

BRODOVICH, T.M.

Characteristic lag curves for thermometers. Trudy VNIIM no.9:112-123  
'50. (MIRA 11:6)

(Thermometry--Graphic methods)

Country : USSR

Category: Forestry. Forest Cultures.

K

Abs Jour: RZhDiol., No 11, 1958, No 48750

Author : ~~Brodevich~~, T.M.

Inst : L'vov Forest Technology Inst.

Title : Northern Red Oak in the Forest Cultures of the Western  
Oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR.

Orig Pub: Nauchn. tr. L'vovsk. lesotekhn. in-ta, 1957, 3, 234-  
241

Abstract: This article points out the successful growing and  
the complete acclimatization of *Quercus borealis*  
Michx. in the western oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR.  
The article cites the principal valuation indices  
for cultures of the northern red oak investigated

Card : 1/3

Country : USSR

Category: Forestry. Forest Cultures.

K

Abs Jour: RZhDiol., No 11, 1958, No 43780

in the L'vovskaya, Stanislavskaya, Drogobychskaya, Ternopol'skaya and Zakarpatskaya Oblasts. The forest cultivation characteristics of this species is also given. The article also notes the modest requirements of the oak with regard to soil, its frost resistance, its effectiveness when utilized for anchoring ravine-gully systems and for the reconstruction of disorganized plantations and forest cultures. The forest cultivation characteristics of *Q. borealis* and the technique of growing it are described. It is recommended that oak be introduced into cultures with poor growing conditions, in fresh and moist birch woods and par-

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